Government of Saskatchewan

Annual Report 2001-2002

Saskatchewan Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs

for the fiscal year ending
March 31, 2002

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Letters of Transmittal

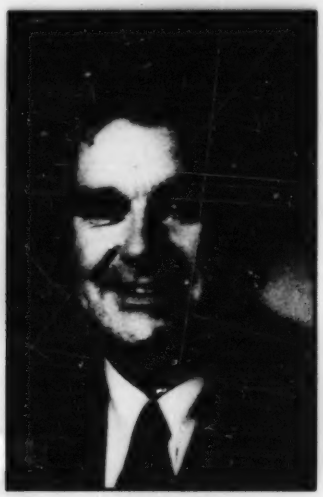
Her Honour the Honourable Dr. Lynda M. Haverstock
Lieutenant Governor
Province of Saskatchewan
Government House
Regina, Saskatchewan

Your Honour:

It is our honour to submit to you the Annual Report of Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2002.

The report reflects the department's work in support of the goals of the Government of Saskatchewan. The department's work toward these goals has contributed significantly to the unique character of our province and to the improved quality of life for every individual in Saskatchewan.

Respectfully submitted,



Chris Axworthy, Q.C.
Minister of Aboriginal Affairs

Joanne Crofford
Provincial Secretary

The Honourable Chris Axworthy
Minister of Aboriginal Affairs

The Honourable Joanne Crofford
Provincial Secretary

Dear Ministers:

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2002.

The staff at Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs met the many challenges of fiscal 2001-02 with innovation and professionalism. This report illustrates the breadth of enterprise and commitment in meeting our goals with fresh approaches.

On March 31, 2002, Premier Lorne Calvert announced a major government reorganization. A new department was created, Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs, from the Department of Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs and the Municipal Relations Division of the former Department of Municipal Affairs and Housing. The new department will provide the opportunity to strengthen government-to-government relationships with municipal, provincial, federal and Aboriginal governments.

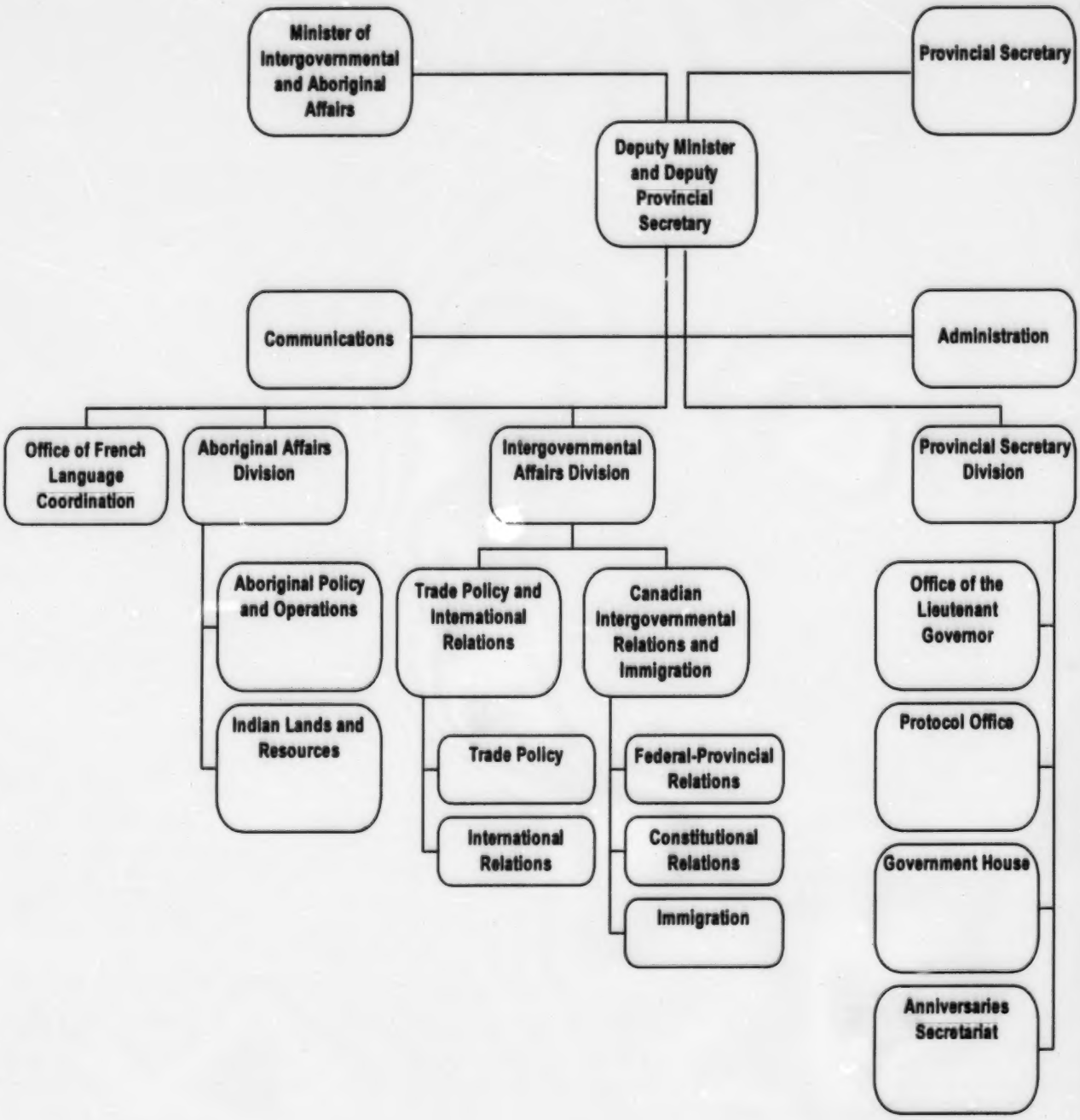
Also as a result of the government reorganization, responsibility for Saskatchewan's Centennial was transferred to the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation, and the Anniversaries Secretariat was discontinued. Work toward the 2005 celebration of our Centennial is ongoing, and plans continue to be developed.

In fiscal 2002-2003 we will be meeting the challenge of developing a new vision, mission and goals. I look forward to working together with my staff to meet these and all our future challenges.

Respectfully submitted,

W. Brent Cotter
Deputy Minister
Government Relations and
Aboriginal Affairs and
Deputy Provincial Secretary

Organization Overview



Department Strategic Direction

Our Department Vision

IAA is a Professional organization.

IAA employees possess high levels of professional integrity and complementary skills and knowledge in the department's fields of expertise.

IAA encourages employees to seek opportunities for professional growth.

IAA is a Dynamic and Proactive organization.

IAA is a leader in the creation and support of initiatives within and between governments, communities and organizations. The department influences and effects positive outcomes by anticipating and embracing change, by addressing employee and community needs and by building strong and effective relationships.

IAA leads by example with its dynamic cross-disciplinary teams. Creative and collaborative problem solving and innovation are encouraged. The importance of effective communication is recognized.

IAA is a Respectful organization.

IAA recognizes and respects the cultural diversity of the communities with which it works.

IAA acknowledges the contribution of all employees to the department's overall success.

IAA recognizes the importance of balancing work and family life and provides an environment that allows this balance to be achieved. IAA employs a workforce representative of the Aboriginal population.

IAA is a Responsible organization.

IAA is accountable to the public for achieving its goals and objectives and for effectively managing its resources.

IAA ensures employees are provided with the tools and support they need to accomplish their tasks (financial, human, and informatic.i technology resources).

Our Guiding Principles

IAA believes in:

Integrity. We conduct our activities and approach our relationships with honesty, fairness and trustworthiness.

Respect. We are supportive and sensitive to the needs of all individuals, communities and organizations. Our interactions are based on fairness, equity and openness.

Professionalism. We strive for excellence and have pride in our work, take a non-partisan approach and are courteous and respectful toward all people.

Open Communication. We communicate in an open, consultative and responsible manner.

Teamwork and Cooperation. We promote teamwork and cooperation.

Creativity and Innovation. We promote a learning culture. We encourage new ideas and fresh approaches. We value risk-taking to achieve innovation.

Healthy Working Environment. We recognize the need to balance work and family life and the importance of acknowledging the contributions of all employees. We appreciate the use of humour.

Mandate

Department Mandate

Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs will:

- promote Saskatchewan's interests through the management of the province's relationships with other governments, in Canada and abroad;
- work with Aboriginal people in the province and their organizations to develop and implement policies and programs which advance our common interests; and
- provide services related to protocol, honours, ceremonial and celebratory special events, Government House Heritage Property, the Office of French-language Coordination, and the Office of the Lieutenant Governor.

Intergovernmental Affairs Division

Trade Policy and International Relations

Trade Policy and International Relations will:

- initiate and coordinate the development and implementation of provincial policies on market access for exports from, and imports into, Saskatchewan with respect to goods, services, investment and labour;
- negotiate the acceptance of those policies by, in the case of international trade, the federal government and, in the case of internal trade, both the federal and other provincial and territorial governments in Canada;
- lead in the resolution of trade disputes involving Saskatchewan measures;
- assist the provincial government, and its departments and agencies, in achieving their economic, environmental, social and constitutional objectives through the instrument of trade policy; and more generally,
- initiate and coordinate the development and implementation of policies and programs of the Government of Saskatchewan in its relations with the governments and peoples of foreign jurisdictions, and with the governing bodies of international organizations and their institutions.

Intergovernmental Relations

Intergovernmental Relations will:

- use available instruments to advance Saskatchewan's economic, social and constitutional objectives and interests intergovernmentally;
- continue to assess developments within the federation to ensure that Saskatchewan's objectives and interests are strategically situated within the evolving policy and intergovernmental environment; and
- continue to develop the provincial role in immigration with a view to enhance economic immigration to the province and improve the settlement retention of immigrants and refugees who arrive in Saskatchewan, including addressing issues related to foreign credential recognition.

Office of French-language Coordination

The Office of French-language Coordination will:

- form productive partnerships with Saskatchewan's Francophone community, relevant government departments and agencies, other provinces and territories and the federal government; and

- enhance the delivery of French-language services in Saskatchewan, in sectors important to Saskatchewan's Francophone community.

Aboriginal Affairs Division

The Aboriginal Affairs Division will:

- work with Saskatchewan's Aboriginal people and their organizations to develop and implement policies and programs that advance our common interests;
- increase the participation of Aboriginal people in the social, cultural, and economic life of the province through:
  - respect for Aboriginal cultures and identities as the foundation for policy development and our constructive relationships with Aboriginal communities and organizations;
  - in partnership with Aboriginal organizations, communities and the federal government, facilitate functional and accountable First Nations and Métis governance structures; and
  - a focus on practical matters in a strategic and coordinated approach that is advanced across government, between governments and through our relations with Aboriginal organizations.

Provincial Secretary Division

Office of the Lieutenant Governor

The Office of the Lieutenant Governor will:

- support the Lieutenant Governor in carrying out her constitutional responsibilities within our constitutional monarchy. These responsibilities include providing Royal Assent, signing Orders-in-Council, and constitutional matters that enable the government to function;
- support the Lieutenant Governor in her goal to be accessible to the people of Saskatchewan, through visits or by attending events and functions; and
- encourage citizen participation in the Saskatchewan Order of Merit and the Saskatchewan Volunteer Medal.

Protocol Office

The Protocol Office will:

- plan, organize and implement visits of foreign diplomats, heads of state and government, ministers and delegations;
- organize ceremonial occasions and other special events; administer the provincial honours and awards program; formulate and implement policy on provincial symbols; and
- provide consulting services to government agencies, non-governmental organizations and the general public.

Government House Heritage Property

Government House Heritage Property will:

- operate as a premier heritage and tourism attraction featuring cultural and educational programming to all markets;
- operate a hospitality facility for events of government and certain non-profit organizations; and
- provide suitable facilities for the offices and functions of the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan.

Anniversaries Secretariat

The Anniversaries Secretariat will:

- build awareness and momentum toward Saskatchewan's Centennial in 2005;

- enhance existing partnerships and their related initiatives; and
- manage the promotion and distribution of Saskatchewan's Volunteer Pin, as part of the International Year of Volunteers.

Department Goals

1. The aspirations of Saskatchewan's Aboriginal people are understood and realized within the broader Saskatchewan community in a manner that is fair and equitable.
2. Canada's constitutionally recognized communities and people are acknowledged, respected and supported within our province and federation.
3. Saskatchewan's social, economic and constitutional interests are advanced, and its values are recognized and reflected, within a strong, united Canadian federation and within the international community.
4. Saskatchewan's identity, heritage and the achievements of our people are honoured, promoted and celebrated.
5. A high quality working life and an adequately resourced, healthy learning organization are the foundations on which excellent service is provided by our representative workforce.

Legislation

The Honourable Chris Axworthy, Minister of Aboriginal Affairs, and the Honourable Joanne Crofford, Provincial Secretary, have responsibility for the following Acts and Regulations:

The Department of Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs Regulations, 1998
The Indian and Native Affairs Act
The Provincial Emblems and Honours Act
The Provincial Secretary's Act and Regulations
The Saskatchewan Natural Resources Transfer Agreement (Treaty Land Entitlement) Act
The Treaty Land Entitlement Implementation Act
The Historic Properties Foundations Act
The Métis Act

Goal 1

The aspirations of Saskatchewan's Aboriginal people are understood and realized within the broader Saskatchewan community in a manner that is fair and equitable.

Engaging Aboriginal People in the Workforce

Aboriginal Employment Development Program (AEDP)

The Aboriginal Employment Development Program (AEDP) was established in 1992 to facilitate employment opportunities for Aboriginal people across the public and private sectors. The program promotes and facilitates partnerships between Aboriginal people, organizations and public and private sector employers.

These partnerships help ensure that Aboriginal people receive the training they need to compete for and obtain jobs in Saskatchewan workplaces. Partnerships emphasize Aboriginal employability and employer commitment, remove barriers to employment and retention, and identify and develop business opportunities.

Department representatives continue to meet with private and public sector employers to promote the goal of a representative workforce in Saskatchewan.

Elements of the representative workforce strategy include:

- linking employers with the Aboriginal labour force;
- relating training for Aboriginal people to real job opportunities;
- linking First Nations and Métis education institutions with employers;
- fostering a greater role for Aboriginal communities in employment;
- overcoming employment barriers based on racial and cultural factors; and
- facilitating investments by the private sector.

Aboriginal Affairs funded 41 projects under the AEDP during the 2001-02 fiscal year. Key initiatives included:

- Partner organizations have hired 15 full-time coordinators, as of March 31, 2002, to implement policy and programs within their respective workplaces to enhance Aboriginal employment. The department cost shares the first year of the Aboriginal employment coordinator positions to assist in the implementation of employment strategies with partnering organizations.

- Workplace audits of Post Secondary Education and Skills Training, North West Community College, Keewatin Yathe Health District, Saskatchewan Transportation Company, Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology, Battleford's Health District, and the University of Saskatchewan were undertaken in fiscal 2001-02. Employee audits of all partner employer positions are completed to identify and communicate all employment classifications within a workplace to the Aboriginal community. In addition, the department developed a database of all employee audits to enhance the communication of job opportunities. With this information, Aboriginal people can focus their training efforts on real job opportunities.

- To prepare the workplace and help ensure retention, cultural awareness education continues to be an important element of the strategy in addressing misconceptions about Aboriginal people. Partner employers provide training for

employees to advance the creation of "fair workplaces" which will be ready to hire and retain Aboriginal employees. Funding this fiscal year also promoted a pilot delivery method for this education - on-line internet delivery.

- The department facilitated model partnership processes with Piapot First Nation, Touchwood Agency Tribal Council and the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples to link training and employment of Aboriginal people to current and future jobs of partner employers.

- The Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) Health Care Council, the Saskatchewan Association of Health Organizations and the Government of Saskatchewan collaborated in the development of collective agreement language that supports Aboriginal people in the workplace. The language was included in the most recent CUPE Health Care Council collective agreement ratified in September, 2002. Service Employees International Union, Health Sciences Association of Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan Government Employees Union tabled similar language in newly negotiated collective agreements subject to ratification.

- Saskatchewan employers and the Aboriginal community attended presentations and workshops about the AEDP. These presentations informed employers about the need for, and benefits of, preparing workplaces for Aboriginal employees. The presentations also informed the Aboriginal community of how to take advantage of employment and business opportunities in partnering organizations.

- The department continued to support the Aboriginal Government Employees Network.

In Fiscal 2002-2003

The department will continue to work toward its goal of increasing the number of Aboriginal persons employed in Saskatchewan by signing as many as 10 new AEDP partnership agreements. A number of these new partnership agreements will involve the new regional health authorities.

Accomplishments

- √ Eight new partnership agreements were signed in 2001-02, bringing the total to 36 partnership agreements encompassing 34 employers.
- √ More than 1,300 Aboriginal people within partner organizations have competed successfully for jobs since AEDP partnerships were initiated.
- √ More than 2,100 senior managers, supervisors and employees in partnering organizations have received Aboriginal cultural awareness education.
- √ A total of 740 Aboriginal people have received work-based training in partner organizations.
- √ A total of 23 workplace audits have been completed with partner organizations. Three new audits were underway at the end of 2001-02, and six audits are in the planning and development stage.

Aboriginal Cultural Awareness Program (ACAP)

Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs developed the Aboriginal Cultural Awareness Program (ACAP) in partnership with the Public Service Commission and the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College in 1997. ACAP resulted from the *1994 Aboriginal Policy Framework* developed by the Saskatchewan Indian and Métis Affairs Secretariat, which stated one of the

government's priorities was to improve race and cultural relations by:

- increasing the understanding and appreciation of Aboriginal peoples;
- eliminating systemic barriers;
- providing a coordinated approach to cross-cultural relations; and
- supporting the recognition and maintenance of First Nation and Métis communities.

ACAP is coordinated through IAA and is available to all government departments, Crown corporations and publicly funded organizations. The program provides an introduction to understanding Aboriginal people in an effort to improve relationships in the workplace.

ACAP includes one core module and four optional modules:

Module One - Historical and Contemporary Issues: provides the context for subsequent modules and demonstrates the relationships between historical and present-day events and modules.

Module Two - Culture and Language: presents an overview of First Nations and Métis languages and cultures. This module emphasizes the importance of culture and language to First Nations and Métis people.

Module Three - Demographic and Socio-Economic Issues: examines the demographic and socio-economic issues confronting Aboriginal people today, and highlights current initiatives that are having a positive impact.

Module Four - Current Issues: provides an overview of issues currently confronting Aboriginal people. Topics include justice, economic development and self-government.

Module Five - Workplace Issues: examines issues confronting Aboriginal people in the workplace and highlights initiatives that are having a positive impact.

In Fiscal 2002-2003

Under a new agreement with the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College (SIFC), effective April 1, 2002, responsibility for the administration of ACAP will be transferred to the SIFC. The delivery of ACAP training to government departments and Crown corporations will continue as it has in previous years.

Increasing Participation of Aboriginal People in Provincial Life

Framework for Cooperation: A Strategy and Action Plan for Working with Métis and Off-Reserve First Nations People

The *Framework for Cooperation* proposes integrated action by 12 of 14 sponsoring departments to address primary, secondary and post-secondary education, skills training and work preparation, representative participation in the provincial economy, and individual and community well-being.

The *Framework for Cooperation* was formalized as the provincial response to the 1996 Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

During 2001-02, as in the previous year, Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs, in conjunction with the 12 sponsoring provincial departments, undertook a detailed analysis of community and stakeholder comments that were gathered during consultations in the winter of 2000-01. The perspectives and priorities of Aboriginal parents and others present at community meetings in Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, North Battleford,

La Ronge, Ile a la Crosse and Yorkton were examined against the proposals set out in the 1999 Framework for Cooperation discussion document. As well, the views of teachers, school boards, health districts, post-secondary education institutions, the business community and labour were reviewed in detail.

This work included an annual review of provincial services to examine how provincial services responded to the stated community priorities. While the priorities remained the same as in 2000-01, the order of the priorities shifted in 2001-02:

- youth and youth related issues;
- individual and community well-being to address housing, diabetes, and social services;
- primary, secondary and post-secondary education with particular emphasis on initiatives that assist Aboriginal children to stay in school, complete math and science, and participate in career planning at an early age;
- skill training and work preparation, with a focus on enhancing apprenticeship opportunities; and
- jobs and economic development.

Once again, community feedback validated the *Framework for Cooperation* to be appropriate for Métis and off-reserve First Nations people in Saskatchewan.

In Fiscal 2002-2003

Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs, and all other sponsoring departments, will continue to implement integrated initiatives under the auspices of the Framework for Cooperation, the province's first comprehensive strategy for addressing the needs and aspirations of Métis and off- reserve First Nations people in Saskatchewan.

The department will also continue to advance to the federal government the priorities identified through consultations to address the ever-growing and pressing needs of Saskatchewan's First Nations and Métis people.

Aboriginal Community Management Authorities Program

Through the Aboriginal Community Management Authorities Program, Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs promotes Aboriginal community development by enabling First Nations and Métis people to develop their own service delivery systems in urban settings. This work helps to develop models for community-based and managed approaches for providing integrated services. These Aboriginal service institutions deliver culturally appropriate, rationalized and accountable services. Delivery systems can be First Nation specific, Métis specific, or a cooperative arrangement where First Nation and Métis organizations form a partnership.

In 2001-02, the Aboriginal Community Management Authorities Program funded four organizations: Regina Treaty/Status Indian Services Inc., Saskatoon Tribal Council Urban First Nations Inc., Prince Albert Grand Council Urban Authority, and the Yorkton Tribal Council's urban services agency.

In Fiscal 2002-2003

The department will continue to support implementation of programs and services in all four urban centres, and continue to work with the Métis Nation - Saskatchewan to develop urban service delivery systems for Métis people.

Aboriginal Women's Program

The department supports Aboriginal women's organizations to enable them to undertake

special projects and policy development activities of benefit to their respective members.

Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs provided funding to the Métis Nation - Saskatchewan to incorporate Métis women's perspectives into the tripartite process. The department has established a relationship with the Saskatchewan First Nations Women's Council and provided funding to assist with policy development in the areas of fetal alcohol syndrome/effects (FAS/E), and exploited children in the sex trade.

In Fiscal 2002-2003

The department will continue to support Aboriginal women in Saskatchewan through their representative organizations to ensure Aboriginal women's voices are included in the province's relationships with Saskatchewan Aboriginal organizations.

Grants to First Nation and Métis Organizations

Grants are provided on a case-by-case basis to enable Aboriginal organizations to undertake special projects and policy development activities of benefit to their respective memberships. The department administers the funding, with delivery by First Nations and Métis organizations.

National Process

In May 1998, national Aboriginal leaders of the Assembly of First Nations, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, Métis National Council, Congress of Aboriginal Peoples, the Native Women's Association of Canada and the federal/ provincial and territorial Ministers responsible for Aboriginal Affairs (FPTA) met in Quebec City. The purpose of the FPTA is to comprehensively address the circumstances of Aboriginal people across Canada. FPTA Ministers and Leaders met in both May and December 2001, to discuss strengthening Aboriginal participation in the economy and the needs of Aboriginal youth.

In Fiscal 2002-2003

FPTA Ministers and Leaders are scheduled to meet in the fall of 2002 to receive an update regarding the implementation of the Strengthening Aboriginal Participation in the Economy Report, with emphasis on addressing the needs of Aboriginal women and youth, the implementation of the National Aboriginal Youth Strategy recommendations, and a progress report on the planning of a National Business Summit.

Accomplishments

Key accomplishments included:

- √ endorsement by Ministers and Leaders of the Strengthening Aboriginal Participation in the Economy Report on May 11, 2001;
- √ Ministers and Leaders endorsed the FPTA Work Plan and Progress Report concerning the *Strengthening Aboriginal Participation in the Economy* Report; and
- √ a National Aboriginal Youth Conference was held in Edmonton on October 26 - 28, 2001, as a key step to implementing the National Aboriginal Youth Strategy.

Goal 2

Canada's constitutionally recognized communities and people are acknowledged, respected and supported within our province and federation.

Resolving First Nations Land Matters

Treaty Land Entitlement Agreements

First Nations land matters are facilitated, managed and resolved in an effective, timely and harmonious manner in accordance with the provincial government's obligations under Treaty Land Entitlement (TLE) Settlement Agreements signed with the federal government and First Nations. In total, 29 Entitlement First Nations will receive $539 million over 12 years from Canada and Saskatchewan to purchase up to two million acres of land to add to their reserves.

The 25 Entitlement First Nations that signed the 1992 TLE Framework Agreement will receive approximately $440 million over 12 years to purchase up to 1,645,962 acres of deeded and Crown land in Saskatchewan. Funding is cost-shared with the federal government.

Four additional settlements have been completed, bringing the total to 29 Entitlement First Nations. First is the separate but parallel Nekaneet TLE Settlement Agreement which involves approximately $8 million to purchase up to 27,327 acres.

The Cowessess First Nation signed a TLE Agreement on March 14, 1996. Under the Cowessess Agreement the federal and provincial governments will provide $46.6 million for the purchase of up to 189,367 acres of land.

The Carry the Kettle First Nation signed a TLE Agreement on March 29, 1996.

Under the Carry the Kettle First Nation Agreement the federal and provincial governments will provide $21.3 million for the purchase of up to 86,491 acres of land.

The Kawacatoose First Nation signed a TLE Agreement on June 28, 2000. Under the Kawacatoose First Nation Agreement the federal and provincial governments will provide $23.1 million for the purchase of up to 68,406 acres of land.

These agreements will allow Canada to fulfill the land entitlements promised to First Nations under treaties. Saskatchewan has a legal and constitutional obligation to assist the federal government in the settlement of outstanding treaty land entitlements.

Each Entitlement First Nation must purchase and transfer to reserve status a minimum amount of land called shortfall acres. The amount of money that Entitlement First Nations can spend to purchase land and minerals up to the shortfall acres is capped. After its shortfall acreage amount attains reserve status, an Entitlement First Nation can use any remaining money for Band development (including economic development) purposes. The total shortfall for the 29 Entitlement First Nations is 522,456 acres.

The two million acres involved under these agreements represent a portion of land equal to about twice the size of the Prince Albert National Park.

Under the TLE Framework Agreement, Saskatchewan has the following legal obligations to the federal government:

- to provide a 30% share of the annual payments to the Saskatchewan Treaty Land Entitlement Fund for the use and benefit of Entitlement Bands;
- to provide up to an additional 19% of the shared costs of the Saskatchewan TLE

Framework Agreement and Nekaneet TLE Settlement Agreement based on actual provincial savings in specified program areas from northern community transfers; and

- to provide the provincial share of the Rural Municipal and School Division Tax Loss Compensation Funds to a maximum federal and provincial payment of $32 million for each fund.

Land Acquisition

Entitlement First Nations can purchase deeded (i.e. private) or Crown land and underlying minerals on a "willing-seller, willing-buyer" basis for future transfer to reserve status. Treaty Land Entitlement monies received by a First Nation are held in a trust fund controlled by the Band which may only be used to purchase land for entitlement until each Band's shortfall acreage amount has attained reserve status.

The Framework Agreement defines the terms and conditions for Crown land and mineral acquisition and also addresses issues such as water, roads, third party interests, urban reserves, and procedures for reserve creation.

The Government of Saskatchewan works closely with First Nations in the provincial Crown land acquisition phase of the TLE Agreements.

The department coordinated provincial implementation of the Framework and Settlement Agreements on TLE, administered provincial funding obligations under the agreements, and facilitated provincial compliance with the agreements during fiscal 2001-2002.

In addition, the department:

- coordinated the review of Crown land purchase requests and deeded land purchases to identify provincial and known third party interests;
- chaired the Provincial TLE Review Committee, composed of 12 departments and Crown corporations;
- chaired the Core TLE Review Committee, composed of land administering departments (including Agriculture, Food and Rural Revitalization, Environment, Industry and Resources, and Saskatchewan Housing);
- served as a single "window" into the Saskatchewan government for Treaty Land Entitlement; and
- represented the province on the Land Settlement Board.

Entitlement First Nations continue to focus their purchases on agricultural and privately owned lands. They also confirmed their continuing interest in purchasing provincial Crown lands previously selected under the "1976 Saskatchewan Agreement".

Accomplishments

- √ 72,488 acres were transferred to reserve status in 2001-2002 under TLE agreements.
- √ One Arrow First Nation achieved their Shortfall Acres. 17 of 29 First Nations have now achieved their Shortfall Acres.
- √ Four urban reserves were created: two in the community of Duck Lake, one in North Battleford and one in Prince Albert.
- √ The province sold 27,876 acres of Crown land to Entitlement First Nations.
- √ The province made its tenth payment under the TLE Framework Agreement and its seventh payment under the Amended Cost-Sharing Agreement.
- √ The department coordinated the reviews of approximately 438,946 acres of Crown land, private land, and underlying Crown minerals. As well, 447,170 acres were

made available for sale or transfer as of March 31, 2002, as follows:

- 282,830 acres of Crown Land and underlying Crown minerals
- 164,340 acres of Crown minerals underlying deeded land.

√ The province passed 75 Orders-in-Council transferring an additional 56,324 acres of Crown minerals to the Federal Crown effective upon reserve creation.

Specific Claims

Canada has settled a number of wrongful surrender claims with First Nations. Although these specific claims are a matter between the federal government and First Nations, there are implications for the province.

The department is responsible for coordinating reviews of provincial lands

First Nation	Settlement Value	Equity Acres	Shortfall Acres	Reserve Acres 2001/2002	Total Reserve Acres
Beardy's and Okemasis	$ 19,175,704.22	71,137.51	11,648.00	1,915.48	17,203.38
Canoe Lake	13,412,333.43	49,973.33	6,885.00	0.00	13,327.44
Carry The Kettle	21,393,564.00	86,491.00	24,320.00	0.00	3,123.44
Cowessess	46,662,314.00	189,367.00	53,312.00	6,744.28	29,510.00
English River	10,457,408.21	37,646.66	13,040.70	0.00	13,900.10
Flying Dust	9,196,342.56	33,910.08	6,788.00	2,688.10	9,564.13
Kawacatoose	23,191,969.00	102,976.00	7,872.00	0.00	0.00
Keeseekoose	17,998,139.46	83,200.00	7,552.00	0.00	8,714.37
Little Pine	25,732,066.54	92,870.31	30,720.00	6,538.14	21,586.54
Moosomin	20,880,639.82	75,355.43	24,960.00	3,766.51	28,735.05
Mosquito-Grizzly Bear's Head	9,569,792.38	33,153.33	20,096.00	8.22	8.22
Muskeg Lake	8,642,228.85	48,604.67	3,072.00	1,878.92	5,352.33
Muskowekwan	14,332,798.27	51,555.52	18,121.26	1,086.92	19,651.49
Nekaneet	7,963,993.00	27,327.00	16,160.00	0.00	26,155.89
Ochapowace	16,222,124.14	54,160.59	44,928.00	0.00	31,054.69
Okanese	4,069,921.10	14,337.58	6,905.60	1,118.39	8,708.25
One Arrow	15,852,313.21	58,615.79	10,752.00	6,714.21	12,159.36
Onion Lake	29,630,152.01	108,550.57	25,984.00	475.21	475.21
Pelican Lake	9,632,302.71	35,714.68	5,961.60	2,867.63	12,494.39
Peter Ballantyne	62,428,657.03	234,248.85	22,465.56	16,756.96	40,739.90
Piapot	23,017,020.47	81,081.41	39,073.02	2,231.81	31,514.63
Poundmaker	13,125,250.38	47,687.44	13,824.00	2,542.71	10,527.89
Red Pheasant	19,869,976.46	72,331.77	20,118.00	1,356.99	37,402.53
Saulteaux	15,478,470.77	56,144.17	16,845.13	2,699.26	19,679.15
Star Blanket	3,156,095.85	11,235.58	4,672.00	639.00	2,055.45
Sweetgrass	6,638,656.96	23,914.02	8,192.00	239.25	8,447.06
Thunderchild	33,407,734.61	120,816.41	38,464.00	8,890.11	12,396.06
Witchekan Lake	8,862,660.29	32,442.60	7,923.00	1,329.43	13,250.72
Yellow Quill	29,376,731.07	117,274.00	11,801.60	0.00	642.00
Totals:	**$ 539,377,360.80**	**2,052,123.30**	**522,456.47**	**72,488.53**	**438,379.67**

Under the TLE agreements, 72,488 acres were transferred to reserve status in 2001-2002. Fiscal year totals are highlighted above for each Entitlement First Nation along with settlement.

purchased by First Nations for the purpose of attaining reserve status. These reviews identify provincial and known third party interests. In this capacity, the department works with First Nations, Canada and provincial agencies to identify and address provincial interests.

In Fiscal 2002-2003

Plans include completion of all provincial actions required for reserve creation on an additional 100,000 acres and the transfer of an additional 80,000 acres to reserve status by March 31, 2003. The department will also ensure an additional three or four Entitlement First Nations achieve Shortfall Acres. The department will transfer an additional 1,708 acres to reserve status under Specific Claims settlements by March 31, 2003.

First Nations and Métis Governance Structures

Common Table Processes with Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (FSIN) and Canada

In 1996, Saskatchewan became party to a Common Table Protocol Agreement with Canada and the FSIN to discuss fiscal and jurisdictional matters related to self-government. Fiscal and governance tables were established under the umbrella of the Common Table. The process is aimed at establishing a new fiscal relationship in support of First Nations self-government that is balanced and that will benefit all Saskatchewan residents.

The parties are taking an incremental, sectoral approach, beginning with education and child and family services. Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs (IAA) is the provincial lead department.

Negotiations continued throughout 2001-2002. The parties developed initial draft language dealing with governance and fiscal matters in the main bilateral agreement-in-principle (AIP) between Canada and the FSIN, and the separate tripartite agreement-in-principle (TAIP) involving Saskatchewan which primarily focus on self-government on-reserve.

FSIN Governance Table

Most of the language of the bilateral AIP between Canada and the FSIN/First Nations deals with definitions, governance principles, structures and processes with specific chapters on education and child and family services.

Chapters in these two sectors deal with aggregation of jurisdiction to a province-wide First Nations Government to enact province-wide laws in this sector on-reserve. These matters are dealt with in a general way with the objective of adding more detail and specificity in the Final Comprehensive and Tripartite Agreements. A detailed governance model and a comprehensive regime regarding the application of federal, provincial and First Nations laws remain to be developed.

FSIN Fiscal Table

Most of the language in the draft agreements-in-principle deals with fiscal principles, structures and processes, but not specific financial arrangements. Nor is funding or cost- sharing of the education and child and family services dealt with in any substantial way for these two sectors.

The text refers to such matters as financial management and accountability, fiscal equity and comparability principles, negotiation of fiscal transfer agreements, own source revenues, review and continuity of fiscal arrangements. These matters are dealt with

in a general way with the objective of adding more detail and specificity in the Final Agreements.

Self-Government Negotiations at the Meadow Lake Tribal Council Table

On January 22, 2001, Canada, Saskatchewan and Meadow Lake First Nations (MLFNs) signed self-government agreements-in-principle that formally committed the parties to enter second phase negotiations leading to final agreements for on-reserve self-government.

The Comprehensive Agreement-In-Principle is between MLFNs and Canada. The Tripartite Agreement-In-Principle is between the MLFNs, Canada and Saskatchewan and provides for Saskatchewan's recognition of MLFN arrangements provided for in the Comprehensive Agreement-In-Principle. These two agreements recognize the traditional relationship between the MLFNs and the federal government while outlining ways by which the particular interests of the province will be addressed.

A summary of the Comprehensive-Agreement-in-Principle, along with the Tripartite-Agreement-in-Principle, is available to the public through Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) as well as on the Internet at www.inac.gc.ca and www.graa.gov.sk.ca.

Negotiations dealing with on-reserve matters continued with detailed work undertaken on fiscal and implementation areas. The Parties also began initial work on development of a detailed agenda to deal with traditional territories and non-resident citizens.

In terms of the non-resident citizens, MLTC has identified three initial priority areas: child and family services, justice and health. The parties began some initial scoping out of the issues involved in these sectors.

In Fiscal 2002-2003

Negotiations will continue, leading to final draft Agreements-in-Principle with the FSIN, Canada and Saskatchewan in the area of education and child and family services. The work of the Governance and Fiscal Relations Tables will become increasingly integrated.

For MLTC, it is anticipated that a Final Agreement for on-reserve self-government will be completed by December 31, 2003. It will take longer than that to conclude any agreement on non-resident citizens and traditional territories.

IAA will continue to coordinate and lead self-government negotiations, on behalf of the provincial government, at both the FSIN and MLTC Tables.

Accomplishments

IAA, in conjunction with other departments, worked on the continued development and implementation of the self-government policy negotiating framework for First Nations communities in Saskatchewan.

Key accomplishments included:

- √ the development of initial draft language of agreements-in-principle between Canada, Saskatchewan and the FSIN dealing with on-reserve self-government; and
- √ the start of negotiations toward a Final Agreement between Canada, Saskatchewan and Meadow Lake dealing with on-reserve self-government.

Bilateral and Tripartite Processes with the Métis Nation - Saskatchewan (MNS)

The province actively participates in two

processes involving the MNS. The bilateral process brings the province together with the MNS to discuss issues of mutual concern, including policy and program matters. The province's participation in the tripartite process brings the MNS, the Government of Canada and the province together to address Métis issues and promote building Métis community governance capacity. Fostering capacity building to support Métis community and institutional governance, to facilitate economic development, and to recognize Métis culture are the province's primary objectives in the process.

In 2001-02, Saskatchewan provided grant funding to the MNS to offset costs associated with community consultations, research and coordination in the bilateral and tripartite processes.

Through the tripartite process, the MNS continued to consult with northern and urban communities and Métis citizens on the proposed governance models. In an effort to enhance the MNS electoral process, the province, the MNS, and the Government of Canada participated in a review of the MNS electoral system. A number of recommendations emerged from this process and will be implemented over the next two years.

Through the bilateral process, *The Métis Act* received extensive review and discussion within the Métis community and the province. The act was passed in the legislature and proclaimed into law in January 2002. The act recognizes the historic, economic and cultural contributions Métis people have made to the development and prosperity of Saskatchewan and Canada. The MNS now conducts its administrative affairs pursuant to a regime established under the Métis Act. As well, the act provides a mechanism to address practical, non-rights based issues to enhance opportunities that are important to Métis people, such as capacity development, land, harvesting, and governance.

In Fiscal 2002-2003

The province will work with the MNS and Canada through the tripartite process to implement the recommendations in the electoral reform review and to focus the tripartite governance activities in practical, outcome based directions. With the implementation of *The Métis Act*, the province and MNS will work through the bilateral process to explore future directions and opportunities.

French-language Services in Saskatchewan

Cooperative action was the watchword for the Office of French-language Coordination (OFLC) in fiscal 2001-2002. As the lead agency for the implementation of the Canada-Saskatchewan General Agreement on the Promotion of Official Languages, the OFLC fully embraced its coordination role and worked closely with a variety of provincial departments and agencies to support the development and vitality of the province's Francophones.

For example, the office worked with Economic and Cooperative Development to add a French-language component to the Only in Saskatchewan youth contest. This contest provided an opportunity for the province's young people to share their success stories and their dreams for Saskatchewan by writing an essay, creating a work of art, shooting a video, or creating a Web site in the official language of their choice.

The OFLC supported provincial departments in their liaison efforts with the Fransaskois community, such as the Department of

Justice committee where officials are working with the French-speaking jurists association on developing a policy to enhance court services provided in French in Saskatchewan.

The translation unit responded to 425 translation requests totalling 275,525 words from 30 provincial departments, agencies and commissions. In-house translators handled approximately 55% of the requests and 45% of the translation volume. Notable projects included collaboration with Executive Council and the Department of Finance in the preparation of French versions of both the Throne Speech and the Budget Speech for the very first time in March 2002. The OFLC was also pleased to work with the Protocol Office on two bilingual Government of Saskatchewan publications: the commemorative booklet Royal Reflections: The Prince of Wales in Saskatchewan and Images of a Province: Symbols of Saskatchewan.

The Joint Provincial Government-Francophone Community Liaison Committee on French-language Services met for the first time on September 17, 2001, and subsequently on December 10, 2001, and February 11, 2002. Co-chaired by the OFLC Director and the President of the Assemblée communautaire fransaskoise (ACF), the mandate of this committee is to strengthen the working relationship between the Fransaskois community and the provincial government and to examine the best means to address the Fransaskois community's needs across government.

Provincial politicians will have the opportunity to represent the interests of the Fransaskois and all Saskatchewan people in a new international forum thanks to the collaborative efforts of the OFLC and the Legislative Assembly. In May 2001, the province hosted a Regional Mission and Presidents' Conference of the Americas Region of the Assemblée parlementaire de la Francophonie (APF). Saskatchewan's application for membership in this association of French-speaking parliamentarians was submitted in January 2002 and we anticipate confirmation of associate member status in the Americas Region at the APF's annual meeting in July 2002.

Nationally, the OFLC is an active member the network of federal/provincial/territorial officials responsible for French-language services, attending all four meetings held in fiscal 2001-2002. The office coordinated the Provincial Secretary's participation at the 6th Ministerial Conference on Francophone Affairs held on September 27-28, 2001, in Edmonton, Alberta. At this meeting, ministers created an administrative structure with a President and Vice-President and an intergovernmental Francophone affairs coordinator position to manage initiatives between the annual conferences. Priority issues being explored at this forum include the delivery of health care services in French, the promotion of dialogue between governments and official language minorities and the economic development potential of Francophone communities.

In terms of intergovernmental cooperation on a provincial level, the OFLC regularly participated in meetings of the subcommittee on the implementation of sections 41 and 42 of the Official Languages Act. One notable result of this committee's work was the signing of a tripartite MOU on the economic and human resource development of the Fransaskois community (6 federal departments, 2 provincial departments, 3 Fransaskois organizations).

Federal-Provincial Relations and Constitutional Relations continued to provide policy advice on the province's evolving relationship with its Francophone community, including provincial interaction with the federal and other provincial/territorial governments in relation to the promotion of

official language minorities and support for the Fransaskois within Canada's Francophone community.

Federal-Provincial Relations also continued to assist the OFLC in pursuing and securing adequate federal funding to ensure the promotion of official languages in Saskatchewan.

In Fiscal 2002-2003

OFLC's focus will be to strengthen its role as capacity builder and catalyst by expanding its efforts to encourage provincial departments and agencies to provide more services in French. Its ever-growing network of department liaisons and the work of the Joint Provincial Government Francophone Community French-language Services Liaison Committee will support the office in these endeavours.

For its part, the Joint Liaison Committee will continue to gather information and to prepare analytical tools by delving further into the needs of the Fransaskois community, exploring approaches from other jurisdictions and examining opportunities for enhancement of provincial services. The Committee plans to make recommendations to the minister in spring 2003.

Intergovernmental cooperation will continue to be one of the avenues actively explored to enhance French-language services in the province. OFLC staff will accompany the Minister to the 7th Ministerial Conference on Francophone Affairs scheduled for October 2002 in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador. The office will play a pro-active role at meetings of the subcommittee on the implementation of sections 41 and 42 of the Official Languages Act and encourage the participation of other provincial government departments and agencies.

A top priority will be to continue participation in on-going liaison initiatives, such as collaboration with the University of Regina, the Fransaskois community and the federal government to enhance post-secondary services for Francophones and Francophiles in Saskatchewan.

Provincial government translation services will be given a valuable tool through the creation of a joint database of standardized Government of Saskatchewan terminology, a collaborative effort of the translation units of the OFLC and the Official Minority Language Office (OMLO), Saskatchewan Learning. Work is underway to make this terminology available to the public through the Internet and to integrate these terms into the national terminology database, TERMIUM Plus.

The OFLC will be involved in a number of projects to promote the visibility and the vitality of the Fransaskois community at the provincial, national and international levels, including the Fête fransaskoise, the celebrations for 50 years of French radio in the province and the planned outreach activities of the Saskatchewan Section of the Assemblée parlementaire de la Francophonie.

Les Services En Langue Française En Saskatchewan

L'action coopérative était le mot d'ordre à l'Office de coordination des affaires francophones (OCAF) pendant l'année financière 2001-2002. En tant qu'organisme responsable de la mise en application de l'Entente-cadre Canada-Saskatchewan sur la promotion des langues officielles, l'OCAF s'est donné à fond dans son rôle de coordination et a travaillé en étroite collaboration avec différents ministères et agences provinciaux afin de soutenir le développement et la vitalité des francophones de la province.

À titre d'exemple, l'Office a travaillé avec le ministère du Développement économique et coopératif afin d'ajouter une composante française à son concours «Only in Saskatchewan» destiné aux jeunes. Ce concours a donné l'occasion aux jeunes gens de la province d'échanger sur leurs réussites et leurs rêves par rapport à la Saskatchewan en rédigeant un essai, en créant une oeuvre d'art, en tournant une vidéo, ou en créant un site Web dans la langue officielle de leur choix.

L'OCAF a soutenu les ministères provinciaux dans leurs démarches de liaison, telle que celle entreprise par le comité du ministère de la Justice où des représentants travaillent avec l'Association des juristes d'expression française, afin d'élaborer une politique visant à l'amélioration des services judiciaires en français en Saskatchewan.

L'unité de traduction a donné suite à 425 demandes de traduction, ce qui représente un total de 275 525 mots en provenance de 30 ministères, organismes et commissions de la province. Le personnel interne de traduction a traité environ 55 % des demandes et 45 % du volume de traduction. Parmi les projets dignes de mention, il faut souligner le travail de collaboration effectué pour la toute première fois au mois de mars 2002 avec le Conseil exécutif et le ministère des Finances à l'occasion de la rédaction des versions françaises du discours du Trône et de celui du budget. L'OCAF a également été heureux de collaborer avec le Bureau du protocole à deux publications bilingues du gouvernement de la Saskatchewan: le livret commémoratif Réflexions royales: Le prince de Galles en Saskatchewan et Images d'une province: Les symboles de la Saskatchewan.

Le comité mixte de liaison sur les services en langue française, composé de représentants du gouvernement provincial et de la communauté francophone s'est réuni pour la première fois le 17 septembre 2001, puis le 10 décembre 2001 et le 11 février 2002. *Présidé conjointement par le directeur de* l'OCAF et la présidente de l'Assemblée communautaire fransaskoise (ACF), ce comité a pour mandat de favoriser les rapports entre la communauté fransaskoise et le gouvernement provincial, et d'explorer les meilleurs moyens de répondre aux besoins de la communauté fransaskoise dans l'ensemble du gouvernement provincial.

Les députés de l'Assemblée législative de la Saskatchewan auront l'occasion de défendre les intérêts des Fransaskois et de tous les Saskatchewannais au sein d'un nouveau forum international grâce aux efforts de collaboration de l'OCAF et de l'Assemblée législative. Au mois de mai 2001, la province a été l'hôte de la Mission régionale et de la Conférence des présidents de la région Amérique de l'Assemblée parlementaire de la Francophonie (APF). Une demande d'adhésion à cette association de parlementaires d'expression française a été acheminée au mois de janvier 2002 pour la Saskatchewan, et nous nous attendons à recevoir confirmation de notre statut de membre associé au sein de la région Amérique lors de l'assemblée annuelle de l'APF au mois de juillet 2002.

À l'échelle nationale, l'OCAF est un membre actif au sein du réseau des représentants fédéraux/provinciaux/territoriaux responsables des services en langue française, ayant participé aux quatre réunions qui ont eu lieu pendant l'année financière 2001-2002. L'Office a coordonné la participation de la Secrétaire provinciale à la 6e Conférence ministérielle sur les affaires francophones tenue les 27-28 septembre 2001 à Edmonton, Alberta. Lors de cette réunion, les ministres ont créé une structure administrative comprenant un président et un vice-président, ainsi qu'un poste de coordonnateur des affaires francophones intergouvernementales afin d'assurer la

gestion des projets entre les conférences annuelles. Parmi les questions prioritaires discutées lors de ce forum, on retrouve la prestation des services de santé en français, la promotion du dialogue entre les gouvernements et les minorités de langue officielle et le potentiel de développement économique des communautés francophones.

Pour ce qui est de la coopération intergouvernementale au niveau provincial, l'OCAF a participé régulièrement à des réunions du sous-comité sur la mise en application des articles 41 et 42 de la Loi sur les langues officielles. La signature d'un protocole d'entente tripartite sur le développement économique et la formation de la main-d'œuvre de la communauté fransaskoise (6 ministères fédéraux, 2 ministères provinciaux, 3 organismes fransaskois) a été un fait saillant du travail de ce comité.

Les directions des relations fédérales-provinciales ainsi que des relations constitutionnelles ont continué de fournir des conseils sur l'évolution des relations entre la province et sa communauté francophone; cela comprend l'interaction de la province avec le gouvernement fédéral et d'autres gouvernements provinciaux/territoriaux par rapport à la promotion des minorités de langue officielle, et le soutien apporté aux Fransaskois au sein de la communauté francophone du Canada.

La direction chargée des relations fédérales-provinciales a également maintenu son appui à l'OCAF dans ses démarches pour obtenir des fonds fédéraux suffisants afin d'assurer la promotion des langues officielles en Saskatchewan.

Pour l'exercice financier 2002-2003

L'OCAF mettra l'accent sur la consolidation de son rôle d'activateur et de catalyseur en redoublant d'efforts afin d'encourager les ministères et les organismes provinciaux à offrir plus de services en français. Son réseau toujours croissant de liaisons dans les ministères ainsi que le travail du comité mixte de liaison sur les services en langue française, composé de représentants du gouvernement provincial et de la communauté francophone vont soutenir l'Office dans l'atteinte de ces objectifs.

Pour sa part, le comité mixte de liaison va continuer de recueillir des renseignements et élaborer des outils analytiques en scrutant à fond les besoins de la communauté fransaskoise, en explorant des méthodes provenant d'autres compétences et en examinant les possibilités qui se présentent pour améliorer les services provinciaux. Le comité prévoit faire des recommandations à la ministre au printemps 2003.

La coopération intergouvernementale va demeurer l'un des moyens privilégiés utilisés pour améliorer les services en langue française dans la province. Le personnel de l'OCAF va accompagner la ministre lors de la 7e Conférence ministérielle sur les affaires francophones prévue pour le mois d'octobre 2002 à St. John's, Terre-Neuve et Labrador. L'Office jouera un rôle proactif lors des réunions du sous-comité sur la mise en application des articles 41 et 42 de la Loi sur les langues officielles et encouragera d'autres ministères et organismes provinciaux à y participer.

Notre priorité absolue consistera à poursuivre notre participation au sein de projets de liaison courants, tels que notre travail de collaboration avec l'Université de

Regina, la communauté fransaskoise et le gouvernement fédéral afin d'améliorer les services postsecondaires pour les francophones et les francophiles de la Saskatchewan.

Les services de traduction du gouvernement provincial auront accès à un outil précieux grâce à la mise sur pied d'une base de données commune de terminologie normalisée du gouvernement de la Saskatchewan, un travail de collaboration entre le Service de traduction de l'OCAF et celui du Bureau de la minorité de langue officielle (BMLO) du ministère de l'Apprentissage de la Saskatchewan. Des démarches ont été entreprises pour rendre cette terminologie accessible au public par le biais d'Internet, et pour incorporer ces termes à la base de données terminologique nationale, TERMIUM Plus.

L'OCAF participera à plusieurs projets conçus pour mettre en valeur la visibilité et la vitalité de la communauté fransaskoise au niveau provincial, national et international, y compris la Fête fransaskoise, les célébrations entourant les 50 ans de la radio française en province ainsi que les activités de rayonnement prévues par la Section de la Saskatchewan de l'Assemblée parlementaire de la Francophonie.

Goal 3

Saslatchewan's social, economic and constitutional interests are advanced, and its values are recognized and relected within a strong, united Canadian federation and within the international community.

Advancing Saskatchewan's Intergovernmental Interests

Federal-Provincial and Constitutional Relations

The department supported the advancement of Saskatchewan's key interests through:

- the premier's participation in the 2001 Western Premiers' Conference (WPC) (in Moose Jaw, SK, on May 30 - June 1, 2001), the 2001 Annual Premiers' Conference (APC) (in Victoria, BC, on August 1-3, 2001), and the Premiers' Meeting on Health (in Vancouver, BC, on January 24-25, 2002);

- participation by the Minister of Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs in meetings of the Provincial-Territorial Ministerial Council on Social Policy Renewal (in Winnipeg, MB, on April 30 - May 1, 2001, and in Winnipeg, MB, on July 9, 2001);

- the provision of strategic and policy advice and support to government departments and Cabinet to ensure the advancement of Saskatchewan's priorities in the intergovernmental arena in a consistent and coordinated manner; and,

- the ongoing assessment of Canada's intergovernmental environment, in order to manage and respond effectively to changes which could impact on the interests and priorities of Saskatchewan.

Key accomplishments during 2001-2002 include:

Economic and Skills Development

√ Agreement by premiers at the 2001 Annual Premiers' Conference (APC) to have ministers responsible highlight the challenges facing post-secondary education and skills training and recommend concrete steps that might be taken to ensure these programs give citizens the tools they need to prosper in the new economy.

Agriculture and Resource Management

√ Consensus among premiers at the 2001 APC to call on the federal government to conclude a federal/provincial/territorial agreement regarding full provincial/ territorial participation in Canada's international energy discussions and negotiations.

√ Consensus among premiers at the 2001 APC on the need to develop a common approach to improving infrastructure, particularly with respect to transportation infrastructure and water infrastructure, and agreement to address an equitable approach to infrastructure planning at the 2002 APC.

√ Unanimous call by premiers on the federal government to aggressively pursue the elimination of international trade distorting subsidies in agriculture. Premier Lorne Calvert was asked to take a lead role in working on this issue and report back on the steps that might be taken to address this issue. Premier Calvert's report, A Fair Deal for Canadian Farmers, was completed and shared with other provinces/territories in October 2001.

Social Development

√ Agreement by premiers at the 2001 APC to improve inter-provincial/ territorial cooperation in child protection measures through a common child protection agenda that includes: the development of a national sex offender registry; amendments to the criminal code to make internet luring a criminal offence; appropriate actions to protect children involved in prostitution; and agreement to pass reciprocal family maintenance enforcement legislation before the 2002 APC. Following the agreement by premiers, the federal government agreed to create an effective national sex offender registry that would be supported by federal legislation and a national database with access restricted to use by police.

√ Agreement by premiers at the 2001 APC to develop constructive approaches in: pharmaceuticals management; determination of the scope of practice amongst health professions; human resources management; and continuing care. Also agreed to call on the federal government to achieve adequate and sustainable fiscal arrangements.

√ Agreement at the Premiers' January 2002 meeting on health to:

- Call on the federal government to work with provinces and territories to achieve adequate and sustainable fiscal arrangements including:
  - immediate removal of the equalization ceiling;
  - immediate work on the development of a strengthened and fairer equalization program formula including, as one possible alternative, a 10-province standard that recognizes the volatility around resource revenues, and comprehensive revenue coverage;
  - restoration of federal funding through the Canada Health and Social Transfer to at least 18% and introduction of an appropriate escalator; and
  - work on other Canada Health and Social Transfer measures, including tax-point transfers as one possible alternative to the current Canada Health and Social Transfer cash transfers.

√ Establish a Premiers' Council on Canadian Health Awareness;

√ Conclude negotiations with the federal government by April 30, 2002, on a federal/provincial/territorial dispute avoidance and resolution mechanism for the interpretation of *The Canada Health Act;*

√ Reiterate the call on the federal government to honour its Throne Speech commitments to improve health services to all Aboriginal people, wherever they live in Canada.

√ Premiers also agreed to: establish a common review/assessment process for new prescription drugs; streamline approval processes for generic drugs; establish shared sites of excellence for low volume surgeries; develop a coordinated long-term care response for the 2002 APC; and, work with the Canadian Institute of Health Information to set up a pan-Canadian database on human resource needs, training requirements and scope of practice of health human resource professionals.

Institutional Development and the Practice of Federalism

√ Following direction from premiers to conclude the Canada Health Act dispute avoidance and resolution negotiations by April 30, 2002, significant progress

towards achieving federal/provincial/territorial agreement on the design of a dispute avoidance and resolution mechanism to assist in avoiding and resolving intergovernmental disputes relating to the interpretation and application of the *Canada Health Act* principles.

√ Commencement of the joint federal/provincial/territorial third-year review of the Social Union Framework Agreement (SUFA), pursuant to the direction of Premiers at the 2001 APC, except Quebec, and under the leadership of the F/P/T Ministerial Council on Social Policy Renewal.

√ Completion of Saskatchewan's Second Report on Residency-based Barriers, as required by section 2 of the SUFA.

Immigration Branch

In 2001-02, the department established the Immigration Branch with a mandate to develop an immigration action plan for the province.

Three program staff were transferred from the former Department of Economic and Co-operative Development. Seven additional FTEs were provided to form the new branch.

In fiscal year 2001-02, the Immigration Branch completed the following initiatives:

√ Renamed the Provincial Nominee Program as the Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program (SINP) to better reflect the program's intent and mandate.

√ Expanded the SINP mandate and resources to address labour market needs in addition to those in the province's strategic economic sectors, and to more effectively promote the SINP and recruit foreign skilled workers.

√ Extended the Provincial Nominee Pilot Program under the Canada-Saskatchewan Immigration Agreement to September 2002, with an increase in the allowance of up to 300 nominees over two years.

√ Worked with employers and industry groups to expand the SINP designated skill shortages list in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors and developed a critical economic impact category for highly specialized skill needs or exceptional circumstances.

√ Established the new Farm Owner/Operator category to allow immigrant farmers interested in relocating to Saskatchewan to purchase and operate Saskatchewan farms.

√ Processed nominations for 27 individuals under the SINP, including 55 dependants. The nominations were evenly split between rural and urban communities.

√ Worked with Saskatchewan Agriculture, Food and Rural Revitalization and industry groups to address short-term agricultural labour shortages through the seasonal agricultural worker program of Human Resources and Development Canada.

√ Hosted international clients representing potential business immigrants from Europe and the Asia-Pacific regions.

√ Initiated an Immigrant and Refugee Settlement and Retention Study, to determine ways to improve provincial retention of immigrants and refugees and to strengthen services. The study includes:
- Interviews with 200 in-province immigrants and refugees;

- Interviews with 72 out-of-province immigrants and refugees;
- Six focus groups with hosts and sponsors of refugees and with program coordinators from the settlement service agencies within the province; and
- Meetings with language training and literacy service providers.

√ Attended the multilateral meeting of assistant deputy ministers responsible for Immigration and participated in federal-provincial-territorial working groups of Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

√ Established a working relationship with the four refugee settlement agencies through the Saskatchewan Association of Immigrant Settlement and Integration Agencies (SAISIA).

√ Provided total project funding of $21,000 including:
- $5,000 to SAISIA for administrative support;
- $10,000 to the Canadian Council for Refugees for hosting the National Conference in Saskatoon; and
- $6,000 to SAISIA members for participating in the National Settlement conference in Kingston, Ontario.

√ Developed new printed promotional material, established a new website and attended in-province trade shows to promote the SINP.

√ Sponsored a booth at the international recruitment show, "Emigrate" in the United Kingdom and met with business persons interested in emigrating to Saskatchewan in Stuttgart, Germany, to promote the SINP and Saskatchewan as a destination.

In Fiscal 2002-2003

Working in consultation with affected departments, the department will:

Economic and Skills Development

- Influence the direction and implementation of the federal government's March 2002 proposed "Innovation Strategy" to ensure it addresses and supports the needs, circumstances and capacity of Saskatchewan, and results in improved collaboration between Ottawa and Saskatchewan in areas of shared priority.

- Work to ensure that, to the extent possible, federal-provincial arrangements in economic development support Saskatchewan's objectives.

Agriculture and Resource Management

- Negotiate new federal-provincial agricultural safety net arrangements that address the needs of Saskatchewan producers.

- Ensure that a decision on ratification of the Kyoto Protocol is not made by the federal government prior to full and meaningful consultations with provinces and territories, to ensure Saskatchewan's needs and circumstances are addressed.

Social Development

- Encourage continued federal-provincial partnership approaches in social policy, as contemplated in the Social Union Framework Agreement (SUFA) signed by first ministers in February 1999; address the socio-economic needs of Saskatchewan's First Nations and Métis people; and pursue fuller federal participation in health, education, children's and other programs by building on the funding increases the federal

government announced at the September 2000 First Ministers' meeting.

- Ensure continued implementation of the first ministers' September 2000 commitments on health and early childhood development, as well as the Premiers' January 2002 commitments on health.

- Continue to advance Saskatchewan's interests in the future of health care through premiers' meetings, intergovernmental forums and the Romanow Commission on Health.

Institutional Development and the Practice of Federalism

- Participate in a tripartite meeting of the F/P/T Ministerial Council on Social Policy Renewal, F/P/T Ministers responsible for Aboriginal Affairs, and the National Aboriginal Leaders to meet previous commitments to involve the national Aboriginal leaders in the third-year review of the Social Union Framework Agreement and in working with Aboriginal people to find practical solutions to address their pressing needs.

- Conclude the joint federal/provincial/territorial third-year review of the SUFA and its implementation and report to First Ministers on the results of the review.

- Complete Saskatchewan's third Report on Residency-based Barriers, as required by section 2 of the SUFA, and forward to the F/P/T Ministerial Council on Social Policy Renewal.

- Conclude self-government negotiations leading to final draft Agreements-in-Principle with the FSIN, Canada and Saskatchewan in the area of education and family and child services.

- Continue self-government negotiations towards a Final Agreement with the MLTC, Canada and Saskatchewan.

- Continue to monitor and assess political developments within the federation, in order to manage and respond effectively to potential changes, which could impact on the interests and priorities of Saskatchewan.

Immigration

- Advance to the federal government Saskatchewan's priorities in immigration at the Minister's and officials' level and through a revised provincial nominee program agreement under the Canada-Saskatchewan Immigration Agreement.

- Implement a comprehensive, proactive marketing strategy for the SINP, to promote the program domestically, within Saskatchewan among employers as well as overseas to potential immigrants.

- Complete the Immigrant and Refugee Settlement and Retention Study, including:
  - Complete interviews with 50 employers of immigrants or refugees;
  - Conduct five feedback workshops with a representative sampling of stakeholders;
  - Develop recommendations and a final report on the needs and service gaps facing immigrants and refugees; and
  - Provide advice to Cabinet on a comprehensive immigrant settlement and retention strategy.

- Consult with businesses, employers and federal and provincial government departments to identify additional critical skill shortages and business opportunities that may be met through the SINP.

- Consult with key stakeholders in the provincial health system on the application of SINP to health professions.

- Consult with provincial government agencies and key occupational accreditation agencies on issues of foreign credential recognition.

Protocol Office

As a trade-oriented province, Saskatchewan places a high importance on visits of diplomats and delegations from foreign and Commonwealth countries. In 2001-2002 the Protocol Office handled diplomatic visits from a wide variety of countries, reflecting the province's range of international connections. Among these were the Ambassadors or High Commissioners of Austria, France, India, Iran, Kazakhstan, Korea, Russia and Thailand, and consular representatives from China, Israel, Germany, Japan, The Netherlands, Philippines, Poland and the U.S.A. Legislators came from the Senate of France, as did major delegations from China, South Africa and Ukraine. The Canadian Ambassador also paid a visit to Saskatchewan.

The Protocol Office cooperates closely with the International Relations Branch of the department in preparing background material and substantive briefing notes on visitors and the economy, politics and culture of their countries. The office endeavours to ensure that itineraries and guest-lists reflect the priorities of the visitors and of the province, including appropriate government Ministers and departments, non-governmental organizations, the private and cooperative sectors, and educational institutions.

Improving the Strategic Focus of Saskatchewan's International Relations

Strategic International Policy and Program Framework

The department developed and distributed a strategic planning discussion paper on Saskatchewan's international relations, and conducted a survey of the international relations activities of Saskatchewan government departments and agencies. The information from this survey will be used in the strategic planning process.

In the context of the international relations strategic planning initiative, information and perspectives were requested on the development of general guidelines for international agreements, and on department/agency activities and interests in international organizations.

The department implemented, with the Protocol Office, aspects of a more strategic Diplomatic and International Visitors' Program that is more closely aligned with provincial priorities and interests, as identified through the strategic planning process. These visits facilitate intergovernmental exchanges of information, trade, investment, cultural relations and tourism. In 2001-2002, the department managed, with the Protocol Office, 32 such visits, the largest number in several years.

Provincial Positioning Strategies for Priority Countries

The department successfully managed provincial participation in various international initiatives.

United States

√ Facilitated Saskatchewan's participation, as co-chair, in the 2001 joint meeting of the Western Premiers' Conference and Western Governors' Association, in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and coordinated follow-up work on the directions identified by western premiers and western governors, in such areas as border facilitation and security, trade, transportation and energy.

√ Facilitated, in collaboration with the Speaker's Office and the Legislative Assembly, Saskatchewan's participation in the annual meeting of the U.S. Midwestern Legislative Conference (MLC), a regional component of the U.S. Council of State Governments, in Lincoln, Nebraska. The participation of 13 Saskatchewan MLAs served to highlight Saskatchewan's interests to U.S. legislators in the most economically important region of the U.S. for the province.

√ Coordinated and managed, with the Saskatchewan Trade and Export Partnership (STEP), Saskatchewan's participation in the Team-Canada West mission to Dallas and Los Angeles. The premier and Minister of Economic and Co-operative Development pursued trade and investment development in Saskatchewan's energy, agricultural machinery, food, high technology and film and video sectors on this mission.

√ Concluded an Intergovernmental Accord on Cross-Border Relations between Saskatchewan and Montana in order to structure and regularize the high-level management of transboundary cooperation in such areas as energy, environment, water management, agriculture, transportation and economic development.

√ Continued with high-level management of on-going bilateral working relations with North Dakota in the same areas of mutual interest.

China

√ Implemented two specific cooperative initiatives, or schedules, under the new Framework for Future Cooperation between Saskatchewan and Jilin: the Schedule on Educational Exchange; and, the Schedule on Fisheries Development and Diversification.

√ Coordinated and managed a visit to Saskatchewan by the Governor of Jilin, and a delegation of ministers and officials.

Germany/Russia

√ Coordinated and managed, with STEP, Saskatchewan's participation in the February 2002 Team Canada Mission to Russia (Moscow) and Germany (Berlin, Munich). Highlights included:
- discussions in Russia on Synchrotron research cooperation,
- participation in the BioFach 2002 World Organic Trade Show in Nuremberg in support of attending provincial organic producers, and
- the signing in Munich of a C$35 million film co-production agreement by Minds-Eye Pictures.

√ Assisted the Speaker's Office with the Saskatchewan legislators' mission to Germany in June 2001, under the Canada-Germany Partnership of Parliaments legislative exchange program. Saskatchewan's participation is intended to promote both bilateral economic development at the province-state level and the study of comparative federalism.

Ukraine

√ Continued to coordinate and manage implementation of the Saskatchewan-Ukraine Memorandum of Co-operation (1995), including:
- assisting STEP and SAFRR to advance a provincial bid to manage a federally-funded contract (C$6 million over 5 years) to assist reform in the Ukrainian agricultural sector, and to position the province to expand long term commercial ties in this area;
- facilitating ISC's provision of policy and legislative support related to land titling in Ukraine under a federally-funded pilot project, which is intended to position Canada/ISC for a successful bid on a World Bank-financed project in this area;
- coordinating and managing Saskatchewan's participation in Phase Two of the Canada-Ukraine Legislative and Intergovernmental Project, a federally-funded exchange of legislators and expert officials involved in the process of economic and political reform;
- assisting Saskatchewan Education to maintain its prominent role in a federally-funded (C$5 million) Youth Health Promotion Project;
- supporting the initial academic exchanges under the new Petroleum Technology Exchange Program between the University of Regina and Ivano-Frankivsk State Technical University, Ukraine;
- continuing work toward completion of several private sector joint ventures in film production and book publishing; and
- completing a very successful, federally-funded joint curriculum development program in primary and secondary education involving Saskatchewan and Ukraine.

South Africa

√ Under the federally-funded Canada-South Africa Provincial Twinning Project, the department planned, coordinated and successfully implemented the first year activities of a three year workplan designed to transfer Saskatchewan expertise in corporate strategic planning, budgeting and accountability processes to senior officials of our "sister province", Free State. A major governance-training program for senior Free State officials was held in Saskatchewan, in November 2001.

√ The department assumed the role of Chair of the Canadian Forum of six provinces with formal twinning relationships with South African counterparts on January 1.

Provincial Development Assistance Policies/Programs

The department successfully conducted the work of the Joint Liaison Committee, in collaboration with the province's executing agency for development assistance, the Saskatchewan Council for International Co-operation (SCIC).

The department began a consultation/ dialogue with SCIC on the new federal consultation paper on reform of the Canadian Aid Program, "Strengthening Aid Effectiveness: New Approaches to Canada's International Assistance Program" and the provincial development assistance and governance components of the department's strategic plan for international relations.

Key International Organizations

The department continued to assist provincial departments/agencies on a selective basis to manage their engagements with relevant

international organizations, both directly and through federal interlocutors, in order to advance Saskatchewan's social and economic development interests through international means.

In Fiscal 2002-2003

- Produce a strategic framework document, and undertake interdepartmental 'stakeholder' consultations to secure agreement on its recommendations.

- Initiate implementation of strategic framework initiatives.

- Complete the review of the province's development assistance and governance programs, and produce a set of recommendations for their strategic reform, and conduct internal and external stakeholder consultations on the recommendations.

- Draft general guidelines for entering into international agreements and obtain interdepartmental agreement.

- Based on the strategic framework, continue to advance strategic 'positioning' initiatives in the United States, including under the WPC-WGA Framework for Co-operation, through our bilateral relationships with Montana and North Dakota and by participating in relevant organizations of the U.S., and complete a comprehensive 'pilot' positioning strategy for another priority country/region.

- Successfully coordinate and manage Saskatchewan's participation in "Team Canada" trade and investment missions.

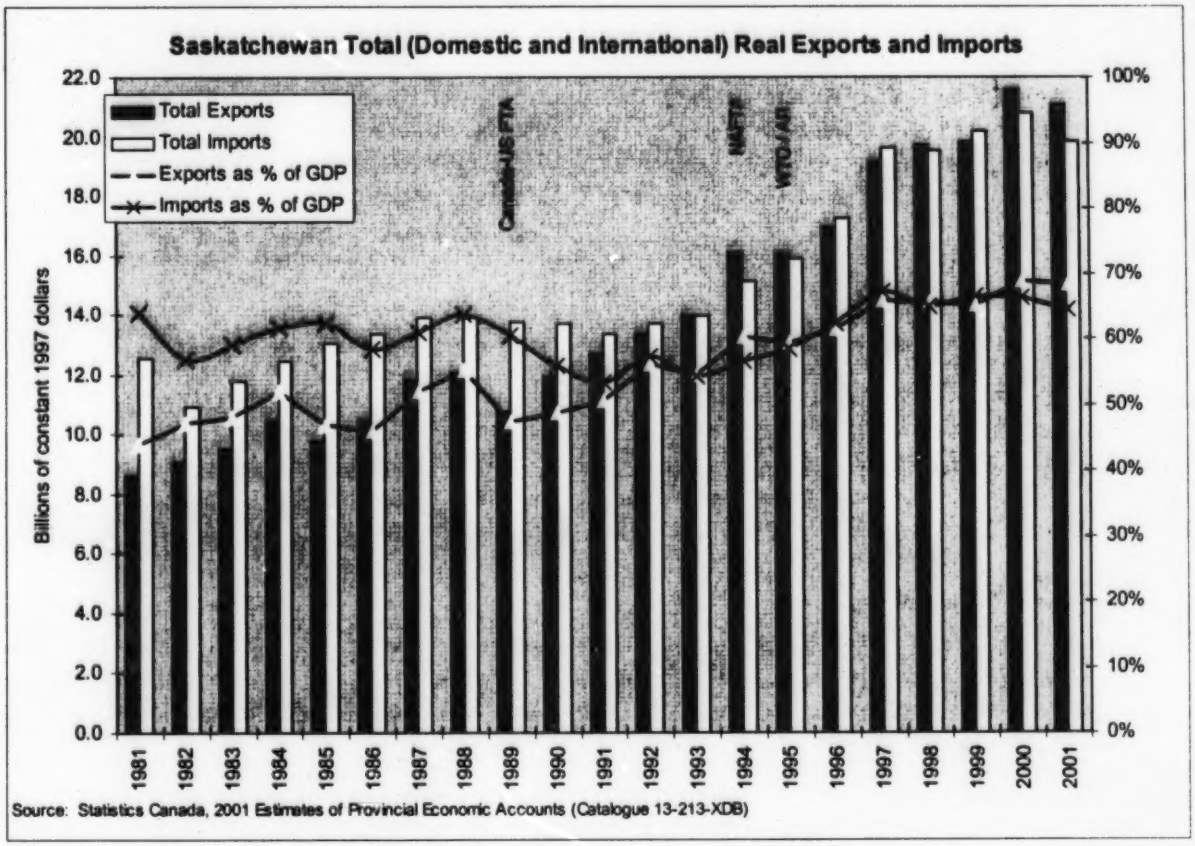
- Successfully implement the workplans with our Chinese and South African provincial 'twins', Jilin and Free State respectively.

- Identify the interests of departments/ agencies in key international organizations, and draft recommendations on how to improve the province's strategic engagement in an initial set of key international organizations, as a first priority the United Nations' agencies and the Organization of American States.

Increasing Market Access for Saskatchewan Exports

Trade Policy

Increasing market access allows Saskatchewan's firms to export more, which in turn allows our firms and people to import more. Both exporting and importing contribute to the improvement of the province's overall economic efficiency and growth. Market access is increased mainly through negotiating and implementing rules-based trade agreements.



The department coordinated and managed the development of the province's preliminary positions on the following on-going international trade negotiations:

- In November 2001, the WTO launched the 'Doha Round' of global trade negotiations. The Doha Round is comprised of an expanded negotiation agenda that includes issues of direct relevance to Saskatchewan, particularly agriculture. Saskatchewan attended the Doha Ministerial Conference as part of Canada's official delegation in order to be on the ground to protect and advance the province's interests through direct contact with Canadian negotiators during the course of the conference. Key Saskatchewan objectives in agriculture related to export subsidies, domestic support and plant and animal health and

mandate for the Doha Round of WTO negotiations.

- NAFTA clarification related to investment - substantially achieved Saskatchewan Chapter 11 (Investment) objectives related to access to information and minimum standard of treatment;

- Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) negotiations - key Saskatchewan objectives related to agriculture, services, investment and government procurement are included in the Canadian negotiating positions;

- negotiations leading to free trade agreements with the European Free Trade Area (EFTA), Costa Rica, Singapore, and Central America Four (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua) - the federal government has incorporated into national negotiating positions key Saskatchewan objectives related to agriculture, services, investment and government procurement.

- Refined Saskatchewan's negotiating positions in respect of the continuing negotiation of the 'built-in' agenda of the Agreement on Internal Trade (AIT) to expand its procurement commitments, complete an energy chapter, and revise the code of conduct on investment incentives.

Saskatchewan Measures/Interests in Trade Disputes

IAA managed the development and communication of Saskatchewan positions on the following disputes or trade actions that Canada was involved in at WTO, NAFTA or other international trade forums:

- Canada-US Softwood Lumber Dispute - defended provincial interests in US countervailing duty action and participated in Canada-US negotiations toward a long-term solution to the lumber dispute.

- US and New Zealand Challenge of Canada's Dairy Export Practices and Administration of Import Quotas (WTO) - integrity of supply management system for dairy and ability to export Saskatchewan dairy products are maintained.

- US Section 301 Investigation of Canadian Wheat Board Marketing Practices - open access to US market for wheat is maintained.

- NAFTA Disputes (Chapter 11 - Investment): United Parcel Services; S.D. Meyer; Methanex; Pope & Talbot - Saskatchewan objectives on horizontal issues referenced in the key actions above, such as access to information and minimum standard of treatment, were successfully pursued in the context of these disputes.

Trade Policy-Making Process

The department participated and assisted in a Canada-wide, intergovernmentally-managed public consultation initiative to assist Internal Trade Ministers plan the future of the AIT in Canada.

IAA also assisted the federal government in holding external stakeholder consultations in Saskatchewan on market access issues related to the WTO services negotiations.

Integration of Trade Policy Objectives into Other Provincial Development Plans

Trade policy issues were incorporated in the government's new economic strategy, *Partnership for Prosperity.*

The mandate for Trade Team Saskatchewan, a multi-stakeholder federal provincial partnership, includes a significant trade policy dimension.

IAA continued to manage the government-wide implementation of the AIT's obligations and also maintained efforts to identify and develop the provincial government's interests and positions on domestic and international trade negotiations and issues.

These efforts are ongoing, and GRAA is now playing an active role in this area.

Federal Principle in International Trade Agreements

Saskatchewan continued to be an advocate of enhanced provincial participation in international trade negotiations since trade negotiations now deal with many domestic, 'behind the border' issues that are matters of exclusive and/or shared provincial jurisdiction, and that directly affect provincial interests in local economic and social development.

Impact of Market Access Negotiations

The department completed Phase 1 and initiated Phase 2 of a contract with Sask Trends Monitor to compile an international trade database consisting of various economic and social statistics related to trade.

IAA also worked with The Estey Centre for Law and Economics in International Trade on a contracted research project related to the effects of the potential outcomes of the Canada-Brazil WTO dispute on aircraft on non-related exports (Saskatchewan exports of potash to Brazil).

In Fiscal 2002-2003

- Identify and achieve federal and other provinces' acceptance of Saskatchewan's objectives in a full slate of trade liberalization negotiations at the WTO, FTAA, NAFTA and AIT.
- Protect/advance Saskatchewan interests in the context of the new US Farm Bill.
- Successfully defend Saskatchewan measures/interests in international and domestic trade disputes, for example the current US trade actions on softwood lumber and wheat.
- Improve the transparency of the trade policy-making process in the province, for example through development of an electronic government/stakeholder/ public consultative mechanism.
- Integrate market access components into the realization of the export targets of the new provincial economic development strategy, Partnership for Prosperity, including through the mandate and program of Trade Team Saskatchewan.
- Pursue respect for the federal principle through research and analysis of the issues and options related to formalizing a provincial role in the making and management of international trade agreements, and through maintaining the AIT as an intergovernmental agreement.
- Enhance our capacity to undertake quantitative analysis of the economic impact of trade barriers reduced or eliminated in new trade liberalization agreements through completion of Phase 2 of the Sask Trends Monitor contract, and by identifying and exploring data resources and other tools within and outside the provincial government to determine the suitability of adopting these for conducting quantitative trade policy research.

Goal 4

Saskatchewan's identity, heritage and the achievements of our people are honoured, promoted and celebrated.

Recognizing Our Province's Diversity

Office of the Lieutenant Governor

The second year of Lieutenant Governor Haverstock's term began with a Royal Visit. In April 2001, the Lieutenant Governor hosted His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales upon his first visit to the province. As representative of the Head of State, the Lieutenant Governor greeted the Prince upon his arrival in Saskatchewan, and she also hosted a dinner for him at Government House. The dinner featured guests from all facets of the community and from around the province.

In the fall of 2001, the Lieutenant Governor sent a letter to all Saskatchewan schools, encouraging the daily singing of Canada's National Anthem. She also offered to visit schools, upon invitation, to speak to students about the role of the Lieutenant Governor. The letter was very well received, and created a considerable dialogue in communities across the province. The Lieutenant Governor has taken her promise to visit schools seriously, and visited 42 schools during the year, with many more visits scheduled for the coming year.

This year saw the completion of the International Year of Volunteers. Dr. Haverstock honoured thousands of volunteers at events across the province in 2001. This year also saw the launch of the Queen's Golden Jubilee. The Lieutenant Governor hosted the launch of the provincial initiatives and a dinner at Government House. Her Honour acts as Honorary Chairperson of the Provincial Golden Jubilee Committee.

Finally, this past year saw the Lieutenant Governor participate in all five Urban Treaty Days in Saskatchewan. This was an unprecedented level of participation and proved to be exceptionally well received by the Treaty Commissioner and the Aboriginal Community.

Highlights of the year included:

- √ Royal Assent was given to 65 bills during the Second Session of the 24th Legislature in the Province of Saskatchewan. The Lieutenant Governor accomplished all required constitutional duties, and when she was unavailable, the office ensured that an administrator was available at all times throughout the year. As representative of the Head of State, the Lieutenant Governor also met with seven diplomatic visitors during the past year.

- √ In the period between April 1, 2001 and March 31, 2002, the Lieutenant Governor attended 235 official functions and delivered 164 speeches to communities and organizations around the province.

- √ The office received 2,964 requests for greetings, which were forwarded to other provincial and federal officials under a congratulatory greeting program, and the office sent approximately 1,780 greetings. As well, some 50 messages were prepared to recognize achievement or special events held by organizations or groups. The on-line form on the departmental website generated approximately 300 requests throughout the year.

In Fiscal 2002-2003

The Lieutenant Governor will focus on the Queen's Golden Jubilee throughout the coming year, using the occasion to discuss the Crown's function within Canada's Constitutional Monarchy.

The Lieutenant Governor will visit as many schools as possible in the coming year to discuss the role of the Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor will continue the tradition she began of participating in Saskatchewan Treaty Days throughout the province.

Protocol Office

In April 2001, Saskatchewan was honoured by the first visit of His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales. During his three days in the province the Prince visited Regina, Moose Jaw, Assiniboia, Saskatoon and Wanuskewin Heritage Park. He addressed the Legislative Assembly, opened the Prince of Wales Entrance and the Cumberland Gallery in the Legislative Building, and was made the first honorary member of the Saskatchewan Order of Merit. At a government luncheon in Saskatoon, Premier Lorne Calvert announced that the province's gift to His Royal Highness would be The Prince of Wales Scholarships for secondary students completing their Grade 12 in community high schools.

In September 2001, the Governor General, the Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson, paid her second official visit to Saskatchewan, this time accompanied by her husband, His Excellency John Ralston Saul.

In December 2001, the premier announced plans for the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in 2002-2003, making Saskatchewan the first Canadian jurisdiction to do so. The Provincial Secretary appointed a Saskatchewan Committee for the Queen's Golden Jubilee, representing a number of organizations as well as the provincial government, to coordinate activities in cooperation with the federal Department of Canadian Heritage. Among the initiatives announced by the premier were the framing and distribution across the province of new portraits of the Queen and the commissioning of an equestrian statue of Her Majesty on the RCMP horse Burmese, raised at Fort Walsh. The Provincial Secretary launched an educational booklet on the monarchy and the 2001 royal visit, Royal Reflections: The Prince of Wales in Saskatchewan, in both official languages thanks to the support of the Department of Canadian Heritage.

In the 2001 spring session, the Legislature approved amendments to The Provincial Emblems & Honours Act, establishing a grass emblem, needle-and-thread grass, and an animal emblem, the white-tailed deer; declaring curling to be the province's official sport; making the Lieutenant Governor an ex officio Member of the Saskatchewan Order of Merit; and providing for honorary membership in the order.

The Protocol Office, as custodian of the art collection and galleries in the Legislative Building, commissions the official portraits of lieutenant governors, premiers and speakers and oversees the ongoing maintenance and restoration of the collection. Portraits of former Premier Roy Romanow and Lieutenant Governor Haverstock were completed.

Honouring Saskatchewan People

In April 2001 the sixth annual presentation of the Saskatchewan Volunteer Medal by Her Honour the Lieutenant Governor took place in the Legislative Chamber. To mark International Year of Volunteers, sixteen volunteers, double the usual number,

received their medals in the presence of The Prince of Wales. At the same ceremony, His Royal Highness was invested by the Lieutenant Governor as the first honorary member of the Saskatchewan Order of Merit.

The seventeenth annual investiture of the Saskatchewan Order of Merit was held in Saskatoon in October 2001. The Lieutenant Governor presented the insignia of the order to seven citizens.

After a lapse of a year, the Saskatchewan Distinguished Service Award, for non-residents of the province, was presented to industrial consultant Philip Gordon of Toronto; Tom Jackson, First Nations musician and fund-raiser for charities, of Calgary; and Japanese businessman Achiro Okamoto.

In Fiscal 2002-2003

In 2002-2003, the Protocol Office anticipates the following:

- Publication of a new educational booklet on Saskatchewan symbols, Images of a Province: Symbols of Saskatchewan.
- Major initiatives and events for the Queen's Golden Jubilee.
- Hosting the Conference of Canadian Protocol Officials in Regina.
- Efforts to expand and diversify the program of international visits to the province.
- Recognition of Saskatchewan Olympians.
- Further development of emblems and honours.

Saskatchewan's Centennial 2005

The Anniversaries Secretariat

Anniversaries Secretariat's work focused on preparation for Saskatchewan's Centennial by:

- building awareness and momentum toward this important milestone;
- enhancing existing partnerships and their related initiatives (On-Line Events Database and Events ... Saskatchewan!); and by
- managing the promotion and distribution of Saskatchewan's Volunteer Pin, as part of the International Year of Volunteers.

In the spring of 2001 the Citizens' Advisory Council on Anniversaries, appointed by former Premier Roy Romanow, proposed eleven recommendations on how Saskatchewan's Centennial should be celebrated. The recommendations were developed from a province-wide public consultation process. The council's eleven recommendations were accepted in principle by Cabinet.

Creating Awareness

During 2001-02, the work of the Anniversaries Secretariat focused on continuing to build awareness of the upcoming Centennial. This was accomplished through working with four key partners (Tourism Saskatchewan, Sask Sport Inc., SaskCulture Inc. and Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association). Strong links to communities and community groups were created through those partners' respective memberships and through Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association and its respective membership.

The secretariat's presence at trade shows, conferences, events and luncheons kept the "*Celebrating Saskatchewan*" message in front of the public, creating on-going awareness about the upcoming provincial Centennial. The *Celebrating Saskatchewan* 1-888-390-2005 toll free line and the secretariat's general phone line (787-2005) continue to field calls from individuals, groups and communities requesting information about plans for the Centennial and funding for their own initiatives.

Continued distribution of the *Celebrating Saskatchewan* promotional materials helped keep the Centennial messaging alive throughout the province. The complimentary materials were provided to hundreds of Saskatchewan communities, community groups and provincial organizations. Over the course of the three-year program, thousands of *Celebrating Saskatchewan* promotional items were distributed including: over 300,000 placemats; 90,000 conference folders; 450,000 letterhead and/or promotional sheets; 20,000 posters; 200,000 balloons and 400,000 tattoos. The *Celebrating Saskatchewan* program terminated at the close of fiscal 2001-2002.

A bell-ringing program that began on New Year's Day 2000 continues annually as an ongoing initiative to create awareness of the Centennial. The Secretariat established a database of approximately 500 large bells housed in communities throughout Saskatchewan. Each year these contacts are encouraged to ring in the New Year. The response for this initiative has been very positive, giving communities another way to celebrate each New Year and building a base toward 'ringing in Saskatchewan's Centennial in 2005'.

Using the recommendations contained in the final report of the Citizens' Advisory Council on Anniversaries, "*Celebrating a Century of Progress*," as a starting point, the Anniversaries Secretariat further enhanced their partnerships with identified sectors and began working on base initiatives such as developing an appropriate theme for the Centennial. It is expected that a Centennial theme will be announced in fiscal 2002-2003.

To assist the developmental work leading to the Centennial, the Anniversaries Secretariat undertook public polling to determine awareness of the anniversary. Results were very positive:

- the majority (59%) of Saskatchewan residents are aware that Saskatchewan celebrates its Centennial in 2005;
- approximately half (49%) of residents are aware that the Government of Saskatchewan is currently planning for the Centennial;
- 50% of residents agree that the Centennial is helping to build pride in our province;
- 49% of residents feel positive about Saskatchewan and its future; almost half of residents (43%) believe the province's role in celebrating the Centennial is helping to bring attention to Saskatchewan's achievements;
- 25% agree the Centennial celebrations are increasing their knowledge about future opportunities in Saskatchewan;
- already, 5% of residents have participated in planning for Saskatchewan's Centennial; and
- 59% of Saskatchewan residents intend to participate in the Centennial.

On-Line Events Database

In 1998, in an on-going effort to link directly to communities, the Secretariat established a partnership with several key provincial partners, including Tourism Saskatchewan, SaskCulture Inc., Sask Sport Inc., and Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association. On-going work with those

partners was again a priority during 2001-02. The On-Line Events Database, jointly managed and maintained by the Anniversaries Secretariat and Tourism Saskatchewan, is a key component of the work of the partnership. The other three partners and their respective members (totaling over 12,000 community groups in the areas of sport, culture and recreation across Saskatchewan) are, in most cases, the event organizers and are key contributors to this database. This comprehensive on-line events database showcases all confirmed Saskatchewan-based events occurring in this province through to the end of 2005. Events are submitted through the Anniversaries Secretariat's Celebrating Saskatchewan Web site, www.celebratingsask.com. The accumulated events are showcased on all five partners' Web sites.

Events... Saskatchewan!

Events... Saskatchewan! is an initiative created in 1998 through a five-partner agreement including: the province (through the Anniversaries Secretariat), Tourism Saskatchewan, Sask Sport Inc., SaskCulture Inc. and Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association. The mandate of Events... Saskatchewan! is to attract and enhance sport, culture and recreation events in Saskatchewan. Its initiatives are showcased on the Celebrating Saskatchewan Web site.

As part of its commitment to this initiative, from 1998 until March 31, 2002, the Anniversaries Secretariat housed the Events... Saskatchewan coordinator position and provided administrative and communications support to related projects. A key contribution by the province's Anniversaries Secretariat's during 2001-02 was the hiring of a CSEP Student to research and produce two resource guides, including: *Saskatchewan Cultural Tourism Events and Festivals Profiles* and *Saskatchewan Provincial Cultural Organizations Cultural Tourism Profiles*. These are practical, accessible resources for communities, community groups and provincial origination and are available on-line at www.celebratingsask.com.

Saskatchewan's Volunteer Pin is an initiative in support of the International Year of Volunteers. The United Nations declared 2001 as the International Year of Volunteers. The province undertook several initiatives to recognize the work of Saskatchewan's thousands of volunteers, and gave the Anniversaries Secretariat the responsibility to manage the promotion and distribution of Saskatchewan's Volunteer Pin.

Through this initiative, over 700,000 pins were distributed during the 2001 calendar year.

In Fiscal 2002-2003

As a result of the March 26, 2002, government reorganization, responsibility for Saskatchewan's Centennial was given to the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation, and the Anniversaries Secretariat was discontinued. Work toward the 2005 celebrations is ongoing, and plans continue to be developed.

Discovering Government House

This year the open hours of the museum were increased from seasonal, to permanently open, 10:00 a.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesday through Sunday.

Formal relationships and partnerships were strengthened with key Saskatchewan tourism stakeholders.

Planning sessions were held with tourism partners and Government House was represented at a major Saskatchewan tourism attraction.
Results of an omnibus public poll suggested that approximately 52% of Saskatchewan residents polled are aware of Government House Heritage Property. Thirty three percent strongly agreed or agreed that Government House is important to the history of Saskatchewan.

Work was completed on the CD-ROM project partnership with the Millennium Bureau of Canada and the Government House Historical Society. The department's contribution consisted primarily of in-kind support and Government House staff spent many hours researching and contributing written and graphic content. Five thousand copies were made and the uniquely informative disk was delivered to every school and public library in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta.

Government House was visited by 27,326 guests during 2001-2002; 6,100 guests were in attendance for pre-scheduled education programs; 10,220 guests took public tours; 5,126 guests attended volunteer functions; and, 2,814 guests attended functions of the Lieutenant Governor.

Government House Heritage Property Centennial Project

In March 2002, Premier Lorne Calvert announced plans for a major development of Government House as an educational facility and tourist attraction, for completion by the province's centennial year, 2005. A consultant's report and a preliminary architectural concept had been received in 2000-2001. In 2001-2002, Saunders Evans Architects of Regina were commissioned to prepare a design, which was made public at the time of the announcement. These plans involve doubling the size of the present facility through construction of a new wing to the south-west, to house a visitor and educational centre, gift shop, meeting room, and coach house for the provincial landau and cutter. The present office space in the original building is to be converted to an interpretive centre. The grounds are to be restored to the Edwardian gardens designed by George Watt in the 1890s. Construction is expected to start in 2002.

Financing of the approximately $6 million project is expected to be divided in three ways: one-third has been committed from the province's Centenary Fund; one-third is being requested from the federal government; and the balance is to be raised by a foundation established for this purpose.

Government House Foundation

In the spring of 2001 Royal Assent was given to *The Historic Properties Foundations Act* adopted by the Legislature, authorizing the establishment of Crown foundations to raise funds for heritage properties in the province. Subsequently the Government House Foundation was created by regulation and its first board of trustees appointed. Chaired by Charles Knight of Regina, this board includes a number of prominent Canadians from Saskatchewan, Alberta and Ontario: Senators Raynell Andreychuk and Jack Wiebe, media personality Pamela Wallin, Dr. Gordon Barnhart, Donald W. Black, Scotty Cameron, W. Brent Cotter, Paul J. Hill, Lester Lafond, Linda Lawrence, F. William Johnson, Peggy Mckercher, Gordon G. Tallman, Allan Taylor, and E. K. (Ted) Turner.

In Fiscal 2002-2003

The department will continue to promote Government House as one of Saskatchewan's premier facilities for heritage, tourism, education and official use.

The Government House administration will develop messages to increase the awareness and importance of Government House.

Government House management will continue to reinforce the relationship and partnership with the Government House Historical Society. The goal is to increase awareness, visitation and use of Government House, especially through learning opportunities for Saskatchewan youth.

The interpretive services staff will be tasked with fine tuning their programming to meet the changing needs of today's education market and to develop educational programs to cater to Saskatchewan's French-speaking community.

A prime element of next year's program will be completing the design work for the centennial project, commencing construction, and supporting the Government House Foundation with their fundraising efforts.

Goal 5

A high quality of working life and an adequately resourced, healthy, learning organization are the foundation on which excellent service is provided by our representative workforce.

The diversity of the Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs mandate gives the department unique challenges and, at the same time, significant opportunities to harness its range of employee skills to achieve an exemplary organizational workplace.

A third annual strategic planning session, held in October 2001, furthered the objectives of involving all department staff in the strategic planning process and in giving employees an opportunity to give feedback directly to the department's senior management.

Employees previously identified five priority areas within the department for attention: teamwork and cooperation, managing stress, balancing workload and resources, career opportunities and staff development.

The department gave priority to two of these areas in the previous year: teamwork and cooperation, and managing stress. More specifically the Executive Management Committee of the department endorsed a series of initiatives including:

- commenced electronic newsletter to increase communication with staff;
- increased positive employee recognition for quality work;
- more coordination among senior managers to identify opportunities for greater employee teamwork on departmental projects; and
- departmental retreat and departmental meetings to communicate and report on departmental initiatives and activities.

The department intends to survey employees every two years to assess progress on these priorities and to monitor changes in the work environment.

"We believe the important work of the Staff Survey Working Group is making a significant difference in our working lives."

- W. Brent Cotter, Deputy Minister

Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs is also committed to achieving a representative workforce, where Aboriginal workers are represented at all occupational levels (entry, middle and senior management) in proportion to their numbers in the province's population. Currently, Aboriginal people represent about 13 per cent of Saskatchewan's population.

As of March 31, 2001, 16.7 per cent of the department's workforce identified themselves as Aboriginal individuals.

In Fiscal 2001-2002

The department continues to place a high priority on leading executive government toward achieving a representative workforce.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS FINANCIAL OVERVIEW 2001-02 Revenue and Expenditure Statement				
Program **Sub-Program**	**Estimates ($000s)**	**Actuals ($000s)**	**Variance ($000s)**	**Notes**
Revenue				
Federal Contributions and Other Miscellaneous Revenue	**202**	**324**	**122**	**1**
Expenses				
Administration	**1,081**	**1,264**	**183**	**2**
Accommodation and Central Services	**1,208**	**1,562**	**354**	**3**
Provincial Secretary	**2,198**	**2,362**	**164**	
Lieutenant Governor's Office	375	390	15	
Office of French Language Co-ordination	314	289	(25)	
Protocol	454	678	224	4
Government House	349	364	15	
Anniversaries Secretariat	706	641	(65)	5
Intergovernmental Affairs	**3,131**	**2,678**	**(453)**	
Federal-Provincial Relations	599	453	(146)	5
International Relations	877	866	(11)	
Constitutional Relations	340	293	(47)	5
Trade Policy	465	474	9	
Immigration	850	592	(258)	5
Aboriginal Affairs	**38,804**	**44,062**	**5,258**	
Policy & Coordination	1,918	1,933	15	
Support for Aboriginal Organizations and Issues	1,035	1,157	122	6
Treaty Land Entitlements	21,186	20,063	(1,123)	7
First Nations Gaming Agreements	14,665	18,909	4,244	8
Métis Development Fund	0	2,000	2,000	9
Department Expenditure Totals	**46,422**	**51,928**	**5,506**	
FTE Staff Complement	**95.4**	**85.6**	**(9.8)**	

Notes

Explanations are provided for variances greater than 5% and greater than $52,000 (0.1% of total expenditure).

1 Unanticipated increase received from the federal government under the Promotion of Official Languages cost share agreement, as well as reversal of accounts payable from previous years.
2 Additional operating requirements.
3 Increased funding requirements as a result of renovations and change in department relocation.
4 Additional operating requirements, primarily as a result of Royal Visit.
5 Staff vacancies and operating savings.
6 Additional grant funding provided to Aboriginal organizations.
7 Delays in federal government's creation of reserves pursuant to treaty land entitlement.
8 Revised estimate of gaming profits as well as attainment of reserve status of several casinos.
9 Transfer of responsibility to Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs from Municipal Affairs and Housing.